

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as second-class matter Friday, February 15th, 1890, at the Postoffice at Harboursville, Knox County, Ky., under A. C. of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MAILING LIST FOR OUR FRIENDS—IN THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN IN THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908

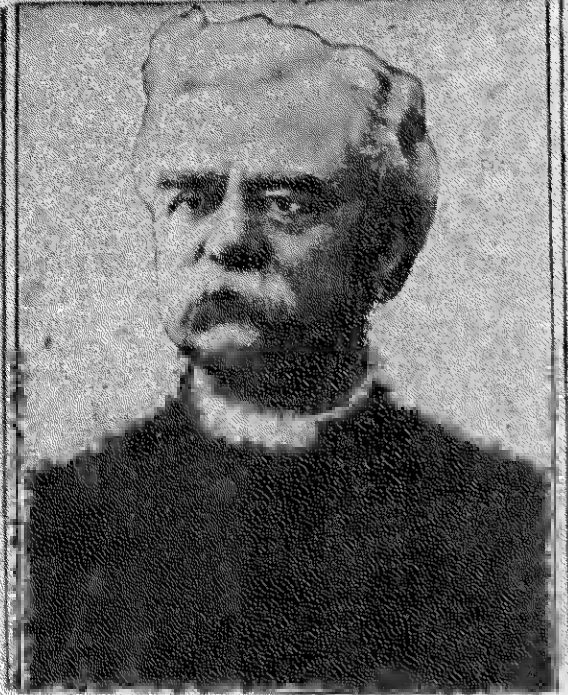
Fifth Year. Vol. 5, No. 33

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION

Of the Kentucky Conference Opened Wednesday Morning.

Full Attendance of Ministers Present and an Interesting Week Promised.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S RETURN ASKED FOR.



Bishop David H. Moore.

David H. Moore, D.D., LL.D., born, September 4, 1848. Admitted to Ohio Conference, 1869. Spent three years in Civil War. President of Wesleyan Female College 1875-80. Chancellor Denver University 1880-88. Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1890. Elected Bishop, 1900.

Is to preside over the Eighty-second annual session of the Kentucky Conference at Harboursville, Ky., 1908.

The Eighty-second annual session of the Kentucky Conference convened at the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city last Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, with Bishop David H. Moore, presiding.

There is a full attendance of ministers from all parts of the State present, and the session promises to be very interesting one throughout.

It will continue until next Monday when the Bishop will read out the list of assignments of ministers for the ensuing year.

Four years ago the Conference was held in this city and the ministers were so royally entertained that it was not difficult to secure a return visit here this time.

On next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Bishop Moore will preach at Union Chapel and the public are cordially invited to hear him.

It is confidently expected and desired that by every one that Dr. J. D. Hitchcock be returned to the Harboursville station for another year, as he has endeared himself to the hearts of his people here, and not only to the Methodist, but to the people generally throughout the city.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the return of Dr. Hitchcock.

Whereas, in the providence of God and the wisdom of the church we have had as our pastor for the Conference year just closing, the Rev. John D. Hitchcock, and

Whereas, our church, through and by his ministry has had one

is in store for all who attend.

Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Moore and other distinguished speakers.

Procure your Banquet tickets in advance as they are now on sale at both the banks, both drug stores at Wilson Bros. store, or apply to E. D. Sampson, Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

For nearly fifty years under Republican administration and legislation, the United States has enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff, except during the period from 1891 to 1897, when the Free Trade Wilson-Gorman law was in operation. During the same period, in fact since 1846, Great Britain has had a free trade tariff. During these years a home market has been built up in the United States with sufficient purchasing power to consume 90 per cent and more of our manufactures and farm products. In the same time Great Britain has striven to become the workshop of the world, and has succeeded in becoming the dumping ground for the products of other nations.

Let us see what has been the result of these two policies on the railroads of these two countries, as affected by the wages of the employees and the freight rates. The average wages paid to the railroad employees in Great Britain are \$303 per year, while the freight rate in Great Britain is \$2.34 per mile. As compared with this, the average wages of the railroad employees of the United States are \$642 per year, while the freight rate is 75c per ton per mile. In Great Britain firemen are paid \$300 per year, in the United States, \$765. In Great Britain conductors are paid \$315 per year, in the United States, \$1,150 per year, or more than four times as much.

In Great Britain engine drivers are paid \$415 per year, while in the United States they are paid \$1,350 per year. In the United States, section men are paid \$423 per year which is \$108 more than conductors are paid in Great Britain and \$103 more than locomotive firemen are paid in that country.

From Manchester to London the distance is 297 miles and the rate per ton is \$1.21, or \$1.36 per mile. In the United States the distance from New York to St. Louis is 1,060 miles and the rate per ton is \$4. or 38 cents per mile. In Great Britain \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 45 miles; in the United States, \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 132 miles. During 1907 the freight revenue of the United States was \$1,826,000,000. If the United States for that period had paid the English rate for freight, the cost would have been four billion more than this; or, to be more exact, \$5,713,000,000.

Shall we continue to operate farms and factories under a protective tariff or shall we let the bars down and resort to the fiscal policy of Great Britain.

John H. Catron is repairing and painting his property on North Main Street, which will add much to its improvement.

MEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS at England's. You can have your measure taken and get a tailor-made suit direct from S. C. Churchill & Co. expert tailors, Chicago.

DIAMONDS

In Knox County by the Bushel Good Times

Ahead for Col. S. P. Fisher, of Little Richmond Creek.

Col. S. P. Fisher, of Little Richmond Creek, about three and one-half miles from town, was here a day or two ago and informs us that while walking out on his farm he found a rock that weighs one pound and ten ounces that is chock full of diamonds of the finest water.

It is truly hoped that the Col. is right in his good find, and that he has more in store, that old Knox county is as full of these precious gems as she is of Blue Gem, the best coal to be found on the market.

The Colonel, however, would not tell us just where he located his lucky find, but says when the good things come his way he will remember us "po' folks."

Embroideries and Laces just received at England's, a most beautiful line, something new.

See the latest novelties in Ties, Belts, Hair Buckles and Vest Pins, at Herndon & Tinsley's.

It is hoped that the big show will bring in a good rain.

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that crosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of postscripts to dispose of tariff, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his meandering searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and thud platitudes. "Shall the people rule?"

It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the bare crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a beautiful, smoothly-phrased bundle of generalities, and he is done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for a strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response. "Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule. Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15, 1908.

Reciprocal Boosting.

Judge Parker is laboring for the Bryan cause in California, which recalls the fact that Bryan's campaign in Nebraska for Parker kept the Republican majority in the state down to 26,000. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan criticizes Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan subtracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes—Omaha Bee.

"According to His Folly."

"Shall the people rule?" is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be the overshadowing issue now under discussion. It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule; surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule. These Candidate Sherman replies to Candidate Bryan, and if the latter was looking for a straight answer he certainly got it. But those familiar with the mental processes of Mr. Bryan know that he would welcome no reply, but that his absurd question was asked to test the minds of his more thoughtful followers.

Democratic Discouragement.

At the risk of calling down upon ourselves further execrations from a few of the faithful and fanatical we make bold to remark that the indifference of the South Carolina Democrats to the cause of Mr. Bryan seems to justify our prediction some months ago that the campaign would end with the Denver convention. We wish that we could be disillusioned; we wish that the Democrats of South Carolina and of the country would sharply rebuke us for saying that there was an absence of enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan. Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

A Big Republican Rally.

Last Monday night the Republicans of Wilton, Ky., started the ball to rolling for W. H. Taft, by organizing a Taft Club with a good number enrolled. There were speeches and a real good time. E. Rodgers was elected chairman and Chas. Childers, secretary. After the organization the call for speeches were made. Among those called was W. H. McDonald, who responded with a splendid speech, closing with the words: "I had rather see the Republicans win this fall than to be Circuit Court Clerk the remainder of my life."

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation For Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere common sense sympathy with the unfortunate in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic Institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self-sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

ANTI-NEGRO PLANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Jim Crow Plank.

We favor the enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

Elective Franchise Plank.

Believing that the extension of the elective franchise to a race inferior in intelligence and without preparation for the wise and prudent exercise of a privilege so vital to the maintenance of good government was a mistake if not a crime committed by the Republican party during the reign of passion and prejudice following the civil war for political ends and purposes, we declare that the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the state from the evil results from conferring such power and privilege upon those who are uneducated, untrained and unprepared to appreciate its importance, as it affects the stability and preservation of good government.

Taft's Religion.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible, let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church. These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no right place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism. No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law. "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm. Philadelphia North American.

A Good Suggestion.

The following proposition suggested by Prof. W. W. Evans, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, we think is a good one, and should be adopted. He has expressed a willingness to sign and enter into an agreement to observe the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned candidates for the various offices to be voted for at the primary election to be held Jan. 5, 1909, hereby signify our willingness to enter into an agreement and take oath that we will not use money, whiskey or equivalent, or allow it to be used for us, by another, for purchasing votes in the primary election."

This pledge to become binding and in full force and effect when duly by all the candidates for the various offices have signed said agreement.

Editor S. A. Mulligan, of Marietta, Ohio, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday afternoon.

J. M. Littell, of Greenup, Ky., was a pleasant visitor to our office Thursday.

See Waists Cheaper than you can order, at England's—Beautiful red waists, only \$3.95.

The Eastern Kentucky State Normal Opend on Schedule Time.

At a meeting of the Regents of the higher institutions of learning of the State held in Lexington, August 25, it was unanimously resolved to open all the State Schools on schedule time. This has been done and the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond, is now in full operation with an increased attendance in all departments over last fall. Pupils that have been hesitating on account of the rumor that went abroad on account of a possibility of the School not opening this fall, need hesitate no longer. All departments at Richmond are in full running and there are ample boarding accommodations for all students of both sexes. R. N. Roark, President.

FARMERS INSTITUTE.

The State Department of Agriculture and the Knox county Farmers Club held a two days session of a Farmers Institute here Tuesday and Wednesday, and a small attendance of farmers were present.

Hon. W. T. Kane and Hon. L. M. Johnson, representing the State Department, were here and delivered some very interesting lectures to those present. Owing to the annual Conference being in session at the same time it kept some away who would otherwise have attended the Institute.

Our farmers should devote more attention to these Institutes as they would prove very helpful in teaching the best methods of caring for the crops.

Sanitary Plumbing

E. A. Geary & Co., opened a plumbing shop and will keep first-class licensed plumbers, who are up-to-date in the latest and most approved methods of Sanitary plumbing. Bathrooms, Water Closets, Lavatories, Hot Water Boilers, Street Sprinklers, etc., on hand. Estimates furnished. Shop on High street, in the Dishman building.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Published Every Friday at Barbourville, Kentucky.

Entered as Second-Class Matter February 29th, 1884, at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

D. WILL CLARK.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year in advance to Everybody.

14 In the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone, there is a central and a local number. You will then be connected direct with this office, if you have the Camp through Telephone service.

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

Notice to Candidates.

Our advertising rates for candidates' announcements for County offices are \$5.00 each, and the cash must accompany the order. We are glad to make your announcement for you, but you must comply with these terms to insure your announcement to appear.

D. W. CLARK, Editor.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM L. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

For County Judge.

We are authorized to announce that W. L. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of County Judge of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

For County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce that W. L. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of County Attorney of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

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For County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce that W. L. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that W. L. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

To the Republicans of Knox County.

Let a candidate subject to the action of the Republican party for the office of Sheriff of Knox County, election 1906.

L. H. JAMES.

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce that EDWARD V. CLARK, of Barbourville, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Coroner of Knox County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of November, 1906.

Capitalism vs Socialism.

Mr. Alex. T. Wilson, the only enthusiastic socialist of this section has taken the Mountain Advocate to task over an article which we published on August 14, condemning the free distribution of the "Appeal to Reason," and uses a three column poster printed in glaring red ink to give vent to his feelings.

He misjudged our idea of what Socialism is when he says "Friend Clark thinks Socialism means to drive up the railroads of the United States, some to receive ties, others rails, and still others telegraph poles."

We have no such an idea and the Advocate never expressed anything to indicate that. It is the almighty dollar that Socialists seek just as Rockefeller or any other man and their contention is that it is elected to power that they could give an equal distribution of all the property of the United States among all the people when they know full well that such a thing is an utter impossibility and could not be done, but they hope by such a "rot" to fool the multitude into voting with the Socialist party.

Just such glaring misstatements that are published from time to time in the "Appeal" are calculated to inflame the minds of socialists who stand ready to take anyone who is not a "rot" to fool the multitude into voting with the Socialist party.

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with sharp, pointed spikes of wit, satire, epigrams and hard, bold, convincing statements.

Here are a few extracts taken from its pages:

Referring to the campaign of 1896, the author says: "Mr. Bryan invaded the enemy's country with 16 to 1 in the hollow of his hand and head." Again referring to the 16 to 1 proposition: "What apology can be now made for the effort he then made to deceive the people?" "In your own language, Mr. Bryan, if it was a good thing then, would it not be a good thing now? If it is a good thing now, why don't you say so? If not, why don't you say so? No hypocrite ever occupied the big chair in Washington. He pretends to trust the people, but subject to the limitations of the Democratic party of which he is boss.

Speaking of the guaranty to depositors in banks, he says: "Neither Mr. Bryan nor any other lawyer in the country possesses sufficient legal acumen to draft a constitutional law whereby one bank must be liable for the unpaid liabilities of another.

Mr. Bryan's success came too early in life. He spoiled before he matured. Mr. Bryan has returned nothing but hot air to his large constituency for the substantial receipts given him. His attacks on institutions which render substantial returns for their receipts is indeed amusing.

Mr. Bryan entered the Spanish-American war as a volunteer so that in charge could not be preferred that he is a patriot only with his jaw. Mr. Bryan was merely playing a part, not in real earnest, but for political purposes. He knew he was in no danger of even smelling gunpowder, otherwise his conduct might have been reversed.

A prophet Mr. Bryan is a prominent success, a failure, and he is certainly not selected by God or by the people. Mr. Bryan could not consistently support Father, nor consistently support Mother, nor consistently support Uncle Sam.

He is a Democrat, and he has not the courage to say so. He is a political coward.

Since his conversion to the gold standard he is merely a "Democrat of the old school" hypocritically uttering feeble and meaningless platitudes.

Democratic platitudes are not made to stand on, but to get on on.

In the St. Louis Convention, in 1896, Bryan likened himself to St. Paul. St. Paul died for his faith, Bryan sacrificed his faith for office.

There is certainly quite a difference between St. Paul and St. Bryan.

If the Republican party in National Convention assembled were to declare that the abolition of slavery was a mistake, that that Civil war was a failure, and that Abraham Lincoln was a traitor to his country, it would be no more absurd and strongly inconsistent than Mr. Bryan is today.

In 1896 the "peerless me" was Prophet, Priest and King of the progressive and militant democracy. Today he is the subservient tool of the Old Guard, whose treachery encompassed defeat then and whose loyalty will insure failure now.

The spewing out of Godly with not satisfactory atone for the keeping in and looking arms with Sullivan, Hinky Dink, et al.

The style in which the book is written is pleasing, attractive and easy to read. It will be found helpful by all speakers, committee men and readers generally who wish to know acquaintance with Bryan.

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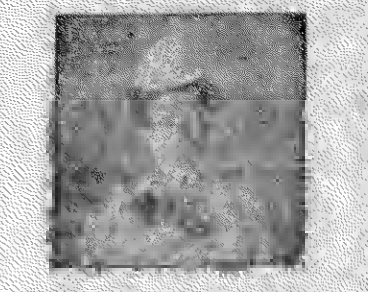
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MRS. BARRETT, Trained Nurse. Boroxide Chemical Company. FINEVILLE, KY.

Costello Drug Co., Agent. Call on them and make inquiries regarding it.

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Agents Wanted. CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO., 1208 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Houses, Lots and Lands for sale at low rates. Fine bargains. Address or call on J. M. ROBSON, Barbourville, Ky.

THE CHILDREN'S GUARDIAN. VICK'S Croup and Pneumonia SALVE.

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J. D. TUGGLE, LAWYER. BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY.

J. D. MAIN, Lawyer. Office West side Public Square, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY.

J. R. SMYTH, DENTIST.

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A. L. PARKER

DENTIST. Office—Over First National Bank. BARBOURVILLE, KY. Phone: Office, 26. Residence, 16.

NORMAL CITY STEAM LAUNDRY.

WILEY KUNS, Agent. BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY. OFFICE: Police Headquarters. All work delivered free within the city. Your patronage solicited and a guarantee of satisfaction and prompt delivery.

BRYAN'S LATEST NOSTRUM HIS WORST BLOW AT THRIFT

His Bank Deposits Guaranteed
Scheme a Proposal to Rob Depositors of Millions of Dollars.

IT IS A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE

Shows Some Centennial Generosity
With Other People's Money. This
Year as He Did in 1890 When
He Assailed the Rights of
Property With His Dishonest
Fifty-Cent Dollar.

Bryan was very willing to be elected President in 1890 and 1896 at the cost of fifty cents on the dollar, to be paid by everybody who had a dollar. The same centennial generosity of other people's money is shown in the latest stolen patent for the "fifty-cent dollar." It is a proposal to rob the banks of the United States of \$1,000,000,000, and put forward again, with some change of color, the "fifty-cent dollar" of 1890. It is a proposal to rob the banks of the United States of \$1,000,000,000, and put forward again, with some change of color, the "fifty-cent dollar" of 1890. It is a proposal to rob the banks of the United States of \$1,000,000,000, and put forward again, with some change of color, the "fifty-cent dollar" of 1890.

In a speech at Birmingham, Alabama, during the campaign which preceded the recent Republican victory in that State, Representative J. H. Hill of Connecticut explained very clearly the monstrous injustice of the Bryan plan, an injustice so monstrous and so directly opposed to the simplest principles of equity that it is remarkable that any man had the impudence to make it a pretense for making opponents "sensible." Mr. Hill said: "I am directly with the merchant and the farmer, and I am directly against the man who would take the money out of the pockets of the people and put it into the pockets of the banks."

Now let the facts be a subject of banking conditions in the United States. The total capital of the banks of the United States is \$1,000,000,000. The total deposits of the banks of the United States is \$1,000,000,000. The total assets of the banks of the United States is \$1,000,000,000. The total liabilities of the banks of the United States is \$1,000,000,000.

Twenty-five bank failures in 1890, with a total capital of \$1,000,000,000 and deposits of \$1,000,000,000. Twenty-five bank failures in 1890, with a total capital of \$1,000,000,000 and deposits of \$1,000,000,000. Twenty-five bank failures in 1890, with a total capital of \$1,000,000,000 and deposits of \$1,000,000,000. Twenty-five bank failures in 1890, with a total capital of \$1,000,000,000 and deposits of \$1,000,000,000.

Total deposits for the State of New York, \$1,000,000,000. The figures are from the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency. The total deposits for the State of New York, \$1,000,000,000. The figures are from the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency. The total deposits for the State of New York, \$1,000,000,000. The figures are from the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000. The amount which Congress would be required to pay would be \$1,000,000,000.

The total payments for the New England States for a single annual assessment would be \$2,000,000,000. The total payments for the New England States for a single annual assessment would be \$2,000,000,000. The total payments for the New England States for a single annual assessment would be \$2,000,000,000. The total payments for the New England States for a single annual assessment would be \$2,000,000,000.

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Total for New England, \$1,000,000,000. The experience of the National banking system shows an annual average loss of one-twenty-sixth of 1 per

cent for forty-two years, but that was under entirely different conditions from those which would exist under the proposed system. Furthermore, the losses to depositors of National banks are very greatly reduced and sometimes wholly extinguished by the double liability of the stockholders of these institutions. Excluding the case of banks and taking the whole country, East, West, North and South, under the new conditions which would be created, I do not think that an assessment of one-eighth of 1 per cent. would be excessive, even if it was sufficient to meet the losses. That criterion is the marginal savings bank system, as it prevails in New England and New York. Mr. Bryan's plan is to tax the stockholders of sound banks to pay the deposits of failed banks. But there are no stockholders in the New England savings banks. The deposits are in the banks, and the only difficulty which they receive some claim interest on their invested deposits. Any assessment on deposits must therefore be deducted from such interest. Obviously, these rates of interest are very low, averaging about half the dividend rate of commercial banks in the same facilities, and less than half the dividend rate paid throughout the West and South. The services of the officers of these institutions are paid without charge. They are the highest and best of the most successful institutions and

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

United States Prosper With a Home Market; Free Trade England a Dumping Ground For Other Nations.

For nearly fifty years under Republican administrations and legislation, the United States has enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff, excepting during the period from 1894 to 1897, when the Free Trade Wilson-Gorman law was in operation. During the same period, in fact, since 1815, Great Britain has had a free trade tariff. During these years a home market has been built up in the United States with sufficient purchasing power to consume nearly 90 per cent. and more of our manufactures and farm products. In the same period Great Britain has striven to become the workshop of the world, and has succeeded in becoming the dumping ground for the products of other nations.

Let us see now what has been the result of these two policies on the railways of these two countries, as affected by the wages of the employees and the freight rates. The testimony is that of Mr. B. F. Youkum, one of the leading railroad men of this country. In a recent interview he made the astounding declaration that four thousand million dollars would be

THE COAT OF MANY COLORS.

Colonel Waterson Writes With the Zeal of a New Convert, But His Meticulous Pen Merely Accentuates the Chameleon-like Characteristics of the Democratic Candidate.

Colonel Waterson, suave always, though bitter under his suavity when bitterness is called for, is busily devoting the masterly powers of his matchless pen to the interests of Mr. Bryan, for whom his intermittent affection burns, for the present, with a lambent flame. The wide reading of the colored cannot, however, have permitted him to avoid knowing the adjuration, "Save, save, O, save me from the candid friend!" Nevertheless, he now plays that ungrateful role, to the undoubted delight of a grinning gallery, while the prophet at Lincoln grins grating teeth and wonders whether the Kentuckian has ever been completely reconciled to the nominee who supplanted "the man with a moultache."

Mr. Bryan is an old-time Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson and Follen, though his coat may seem of many colors. He is Colonel Waterson. In impassioned numbers, "Say, is not seems," he might quote, in answer to himself, but he doesn't. He merely lets the

Can't Discern Why They Should Vote Against Party Which Provides a Near-by Market at Greatly Increased Prices.

Not long ago an editorial in the New York World appealed to the farmers of the United States to rally to the support of a party which is pledged to reduce a tariff taxation which the farmer (according to the World's argument) is forced to pay on everything he buys, while getting no benefit from anything he sells. This is an old exploded theory which has been so completely discredited in the past eleven years of phenomenal prosperity for farmers that the World ought not to resort to its use.

American farmers are the backbone of protection. They know perfectly well what they get out of it. When Bryan was beaten in 1890 and McKinley and the Dingley tariff touched the button that started the wheels in the mills and factories the farmers were among the first to realize the value of a policy which provides a nearby market for their products at greatly increased prices. They had just passed through the dismal tariff "reform" period of 1893-'97, when values of farm products and farm lands in four years shrunk more than

IT IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

1892's Object Lesson on the Beauties of Tariff Reform.

The People of This Country Will Not Again Listen to the Appeals of a Party That Would Abolish Protection to American Labor and Industry.

Colonel Waterson is still a bestirring himself with his pen to justify his ardent support of the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, in whom he could see no good in 1890, and to whom in 1900 he gave the half-hearted support which is worse in its effect than frank opposition.

In the course of a long article in which he strives once more to convince the readers of his newspaper that there is nothing strange in his change of attitude, he says: "The Courier-Journal and its party are in as close agreement as they were in days when the Star-Eyed Goddess upon her milk-white steed, like the inspired Maid of Orleans, bore the banner of 'A Tariff For Revenue Only.'"

From which it is to be inferred that it is Mr. Bryan's tariff plank which has won over Colonel Waterson. It is a far cry from the colonel's Star-Eyed Goddess upon her milk-white steed, to William Jennings Bryan upon a Missouri gilt mule which may be white, but is more likely to be of the gloomy color that is common to the majority of mules. However, the banner is aloft again, and evidently the banner's the thing in Marce Henry's eyes. The inscription has been modified, but then, "Tariff Revision For Tariff Reduction" may please him even better than "Tariff For Revenue Only," for the latter declares for at least some tariff, while the new declaration opens the way to reduction to the point of abolition, to free trade.

How Mr. Waterson, or Mr. Bryan, or any other presumably sensible man can believe that the people can be once more deluded into rallying around such a banner is a question to which the answer is unimaginable. In 1892 they made the blunder of that kind, which they had ample cause and time to regret in the following four years.

From the business depression which set in when it became known that every effort would be made to shatter the foundation of the protective system, there was not the rapid recovery which is now in progress from the setback of last year which was due to causes remote from Government policies. Conditions were bad in 1893. They were worse in 1894. There was no readily perceptible improvement in 1895. Not until 1896, when the certainty developed that the Republican party would be returned to control and the protective system would be firmly re-established, did recovery begin.

The people of the United States have not forgotten that costly lesson. They will not again listen to the appeals of a party that would abolish protection for American industries and labor. They will entrust the task of tariff revision to the party which will equalize schedules, but maintain the principle of protection.

IN HARMONY WITH PROTECTION PRINCIPLES.

To attempt to regulate a trust by holding a string which will rank off a tariff schedule or let it fly back on again, according to the attitude assumed by the particular trust at the time being, would be to precipitate a condition of commercial and industrial disorder and uncertainty, which would aggravate the very evils intended to be obliterated. Under a Tariff administration the tariff will be revised by protectionists and in harmony with protection principles.—Des Moines Capital.

THE REPUBLICAN INVITATION.

From the Republican National Platform—Reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow-citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

"TAFT! TAFT!! TAFT!!!"

I hear a distant humming; from the South-land it is coming.
From the planter's stately mansion and the cabin in the field.
They have ceased to pick the cotton, and the peach crop is forgotten.
And in vain the great magnolia to the wind its fragrance yields.
For they're yelling, oh! they're yelling, and with joyous gesture telling
How they mean to vote the autumn to the overthrow of greed.
And the glory of the Nation, and triumphant elevation
To the presidential station proud of Taft, Taft!

In the West the canyons rattle to the hoofs of straying cattle,
And the cowboys there no longer put the broncos to their tricks.
Idle hangs the stirrup leather, while in little groups, together,
With considerable excitement, they are talking politics.
But there is not any shooting, since the candidate is smiling
Even men of even business, trade, professions, guild or craft,
And the lumber camps are ringing and the hay-ford mills singing
Of the votes the West is piling up for Taft, Taft, Taft!

Where New England orchards older gleam with apples red and golden,
Now the farmers stop to glean o'er the fence rails, "washed and gray,"
And its millions to a picket they will cast the same straight ticket.
When they drop the hoe to rally at the polls election day,
For the leader of the hour, and the magpie name of power,
That is pledged to rake corruption in high places, fore and aft,
And will meet each issue fairly, standing honestly and squarely
On the side of truth and honor—it is Taft, Taft, Taft!
Mina Irving, in Curvesville (Pa.) Mountains.

A DIFFICULT SUBJECT FOR THE HYPNOTIST.

DRAWN BY J. CAMPBELL CORY.

From Harper's Weekly.

added to American freight bills if the shipper of this country were compelled to pay the same rate as the English shippers pay—while at the same time the average wages paid to American railroad employees are more than double that paid to those of the same rates of labor in Great Britain.

To be more specific, Mr. Youkum shows that the average wages paid to the railroad employees in Great Britain are \$201 per year, while the freight rate in Great Britain is \$2.34 per ton per mile. As compared with this the average wages of the railroad employees of the United States are \$402 per year, while the freight rate is \$4.68 per ton per mile.

In Great Britain engine drivers are paid \$427 per year, while in the United States they are paid \$1259 per year. In the United States section hands are paid \$123 per year, while in Great Britain they are paid \$123 per year.

From Manchester to London the distance is 237 miles and the rate, per ton, is \$1.21, or \$1.36 per mile. In the United States the distance from New York to St. Louis is 1046 miles, and the rate, per ton, is \$1.34, or thirty-eight cents per mile. In Great Britain \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight forty-three miles in the United States, \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 133 miles. During 1897 the freight revenue of the United States was \$1,825,000,000. If the United States for that period had paid the English rate for freight the cost would have been four billion more than this, or to be exact, \$5,125,000,000.

Still we continue to operate farms and factories under a protective tariff or shall we let down the bars and resort to the fiscal policy of Great Britain?

REMARKS SOUNDED BY GOV. HUGHES AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Twelve years ago the Democracy of Tilden and Cleveland was overthrown in its own house. Under the old name, but with a new argument and leadership, a desperate assault was made upon the credit of the nation and the integrity of private property.

Mr. Bryan insists that the cause of the entire system is the tariff, and that the most serious distribution of industry, he means not tariff revision, but tariff revolution. Governor Hughes at Youngstown, Ohio.

declaration stand as it is, holding up his chief's hair-shirt coat for the derision of the country.

Yet, as a good friend, for the time being, of Mr. Bryan, Colonel Waterson here has an opportunity to call attention to one of the Democratic candidate's chief characteristics—his adaptability, his chameleon-like faculty of changing the color of his principles to match the time and the complexion of the particular set of voters whom he happens to be addressing.

But Colonel Waterson lets this opportunity go by, and merely leaves us with the coat of many colors.

And the colors are varied, to be sure; the garment is radiant with the opulent hues of the rainbow. Some of the tints are a bit glaring and crude, perhaps, but one can't expect everything, even from the gifted Nabab.

First we see patches of gleaming white, fragments of the Free Silver toga, in which the great Tribune of the People first swathed himself when he hurled mixed metaphors at the Chicago convention and turned the Democrats into landing him No. 1 in Series A of his combinations. Here and there on the coat of many colors are blood-red patches from the cloak of class hatred, which the Democratic candidate has endeavored to foment, and to which he has often appealed; and again, in radiant sky-blue, the hue of dreams, there appear irregular pieces from that famous immediate Government Ownership of Railways hallibalo, which first assailed the Democrats in Madison Square Garden.

The coat of many colors, to which Colonel Waterson calls attention so sympathetically, is particularly becoming to Mr. Bryan, reflecting the nobility of his features and being at once artistic and symbolic.

OUR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

From the Republican National Platform—Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately \$2,500,000,000, and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has flourished through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico a new era of Pan-American unity and comity.

Mr. Bryan has favored twelve years ago the Democracy of Tilden and Cleveland was overthrown in its own house. Under the old name, but with a new argument and leadership, a desperate assault was made upon the credit of the nation and the integrity of private property.

five billion dollars, and they were quick to note the changed conditions brought by restored protection. In eleven years they have recouped their losses many times over, and to-day they are the real money magnates of the country.

But the World editorial did one good thing when it brought out the following response from a New York State farmer:

"To the Editor of the World—I am an independent in politics. I helped elect Cleveland President, but I am not yet ready to sacrifice a known quantity for an unknown one. During the administration of Cleveland I was compelled to place my butter on the market at ten cents a pound and my pork at five cents a pound, without a buyer in both cases. Do you wonder I don't want a change? No! If we are passing through hard times now, with butter at twenty-five cents a pound and pork at eight cents, we farmers don't see it."

Madison, N. Y., August 13, 1897.

If anybody is looking for a reason why the farmers of the United States are not going to vote for Bryan this year that reason can be found in this letter of Farmer Waldron, of Medina. Five million farmers have equally good reasons.

PLATFORM EXTRACTS.

Our Party Differences in History.

From the Republican National Platform—In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the one for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

Our Party Differences in Experience.

From the Republican National Platform—In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; the one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

From the Republican National Platform—In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; the one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

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